

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXVII.—No. 144

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth av.—Enoch Arden.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth and Broadway.—Satanstoe's Comedy.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—London Assurance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—Arthur.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-third street and Broadway.—Mickey's New Heroism.

WOODS'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 38th st.—Perfidious Treason.

LINA FINCH'S THEATRE, 7th Broadway.—Foot of the Lark.

BOVARY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Ticket of Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—The Ballet of the City of the Future.

PAIK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—Boy Detective.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third av.—The Stranger—Katherine and Ferdinand.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE, Still Waters Run Deep, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 2d av. and 23d st.—The Heart of a Hero.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—Comic Vocalists, Negro Acts, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 95 Broadway.—San Francisco's Minstrels.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bowery.—Negro Entertainment.

CENTRAL PARK GARDENS.—Grand Instrumental Concert.

PAYLON, No. 68 Broadway, near Fourth st.—Laid Orchestra.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, May 23, 1872.

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The Senate and Administration Working at the Treaty—What Should Be Done with It.

Under the combined pressure of the lobby and the appeals of the Secretary of State the republican Senators are answering to the party whip, and the mouths of several of those known to have been opposed to the ratification of the supplemental article are now said to be hermetically sealed.

Saving the treaty at all hazards is the object of Mr. Fish. He is ready to sacrifice public honor, national pride, and even to make the government contemptible in the eyes of the world rather than give up his hobby. Having made this the great question of his official term in the State Department, to bring himself popularity and fame, and it being almost the only important one he has touched since he became Secretary, he is intent on succeeding in his purpose, whatever may be the consequences to the country. His *amour propre* is aroused. His own reputation is the first consideration. No doubt he has endeavored to persuade the President that the reputation of the administration is at stake, and that the President's chance of re-election will depend on a measure upon saving the treaty, and, perhaps, has been successful in that; but really his object was to honor himself in the first place, and is now to save himself from the charge of inconsistency and weakness. This is natural in such a proud and weak man. But is the honor of the republic to be sacrificed to gratify one man? Is the pride of the nation to be humbled that this Cabinet officer may save his credit, and that it may be said he made the treaty and forced it through? That really is the issue just now, though covered up by the pretence that the treaty is a valuable one for us and necessary to preserve peace. The people care little about the treaty. The administration has blundered so much over it that the consummation of it now would not win popular favor; besides, there is a general and well-founded opinion that under present circumstances it would not bring harmony.

The remarks of the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the effort to save the treaty, in its issue of Monday evening, which came as a special cable despatch to us and was published in the *Herald* yesterday, are full of good sense and meaning. "The whole drift of public feeling and opinion in England," it remarks, "justifies us in saying that the worst thing to do is to save it. Saving the treaty means offence and humiliation—to America or to England, or to both nations. It means the renewal and not the abatement of the ill-feeling it was intended to allay. How to save the treaty means who shall 'eat the loss,' or whether some means cannot be invented whereby both parties shall agree to eat it in each other's presence." After adverting to the fact that the American papers exclaim against the adoption of the supplemental treaty and express the opinion that its acceptance would be discreditable and dangerous, it goes on to say that "both peoples would be pacified and content at once if the treaty and the negotiations connected with it were dropped as an irretrievable blunder, for which the two governments are alone to blame. This is the proper fate of the treaty, and the only safe and peaceful way of disposing of it." We have expressed the same views with regard to the attempt to patch the treaty after it became a subject of dispute and its harmonizing influence was lost. To mend it now in the way proposed would leave a feeling of dissatisfaction and irritation, in America at least, and, perhaps, in England also, though this country only would surrender anything by the adoption of the supplemental treaty. If we withdraw the claim for consequential damages, as proposed in the supplemental treaty, the whole question will be surrendered, however much this may be covered up by honeyed words or diplomatic trickery. No treaty that is not explicit and frank in its terms and meaning, or that conveys the impression of overreaching, can produce harmony between the two nations. Peace and friendship cannot be perpetuated by a patchwork of expedients.

The *Elmhurst Review* of April, in an exhaustive article on "The Claims of the United States," takes much the same view of the treaty. It says:—"The language of the treaty is as obscure and involved as the notions it seems intended to convey. It is like remote from the language of diplomacy and the language of law, and in some articles the expressions used mean, or may mean, the exact reverse of what they are intended to convey." But the writer is not satisfied with attacking the treaty for its ambiguity, and, consequently, for the possible fruitful source of future trouble that lies in that—he exposes the inconvenience and even danger in the new law it embodies with regard to neutrals. "Be the authors of this document what they may," the article says, "we are convinced that they misconceived the fundamental principles of law recognized by the jurisprudence both of America and England, and that they would substitute for them rules and obligations which would render the position of neutrals in time of war absolutely intolerable, and would compel them in preference to resort to war." Making a new law for neutrals, or one more stringent than existed before, for the sake and purpose of applying it to the past, was a bungling way of overcoming a difficulty. It was contrary to precedent, legal sense, and was, in fact, *ex post facto* law. But that is not the worst feature of it, for we suppose two great nations can commit such an absurdity if they please, and be bound by it. The evil lies in what the reviewer says of making the position of neutrals in time of war absolutely intolerable.

The gravamen of the charge against England was her unfriendliness in hastily recognizing the rebels as belligerents—in doing what no friendly nation ought to do under the circumstances. The want of due diligence in letting the Alabama and the other cruisers escape from her ports to prey upon our commerce was an aggravation of the first act of unfriendliness and a violation of the tacitly recognized obligations of a neutral and friendly power. But as there was no positive international law to fully meet the case and to define that "due diligence" which carries with it liability, a law was made to be retroactive as well as prospective in its operation, Great Britain persisting all the time that she had not failed in her duty in the past, and only agreed to the

new rule regarding neutrals, as she pretended, for the sake of peace and friendship, leaving it to the Geneva Board of Arbitration to say whether under this rule she was liable or not for damages. Both governments appeared to be so desirous of getting over the difficulty that England conceded and protested at the same time, and the United States fell into the neutral trap which in the end must plague her and render her position in time of war "absolutely intolerable." They seemed to have little thought of the effect of this rule in the future—of this more stringent neutrality—which must certainly prove embarrassing to the United States, and were intent only on doing something to cover up the past. There was the semblance of insincerity and expediency from first to last, a want of directness and frankness, and the treaty was a sort of subterfuge. The quarrel over it since it was signed is only the natural consequence of such tortuous diplomacy.

After the treaty was signed, however, there is no doubt that the reference of the Alabama claims, as set forth in the American case, to the Geneva Arbitrators, was proper. Though it is probable the United States would not be awarded consequential damages, and perhaps not direct damages, the case should have stood as presented. The supplemental treaty, proposing to modify the case and to withdraw the claim for indirect damages, is really an insult to this country. But we can hardly lay the whole blame on England, for this act of humiliation emanated indirectly from our own State Department. The British government was glad, of course, to seize the opportunity offered for saving the treaty without making any concession itself. This trouble and humiliation and disgrace to America must be attributed to the intense desire of Mr. Fish to save his own reputation by saving the treaty. But would it not be better to let it go? Since it has been muddled so badly and the people of both countries have become disgusted and irritated, no good is likely ever to come out of it. Let it drop into oblivion. The two nations will remain at peace and will be more careful, perhaps, to avoid offence. By and by, after a new administration comes in, another treaty might be made, with more light to guide the negotiators, and without the objectionable feature of a new and more stringent rule for neutrals, which is incorporated in the Washington Treaty. By that time, possibly, the statesmen who may undertake the work will have learned the necessity of being frank and direct in their language and purpose. We advise General Grant to take charge of this matter himself, to supersede the Secretary of State, to cast aside the State Department lobby, to pay no heed to the selfish stockjobbers and claimants, to recommend Congress to pay the individual claims, to follow public sentiment, maintain the dignity and honor of the republic, and leave the settlement of our difficulties with England to a more convenient and suitable time.

You Pay Your Money and You Take Your Choice.

GRANT IN '69:—"I BRING TO THE OFFICE A CONSCIENTIOUS DESIRE TO FILL IT, TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY, TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE."

GREELY IN '72:—"WITH THE DISTINCT UNDERSTANDING THAT IF ELECTED I SHALL BE THE PRESIDENT, NOT OF A PARTY, BUT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE, I ACCEPT YOUR NOMINATION."

The Shakespeare Statue in the Park.

There will be a gala time in the Central Park to-day. The statue of the Bard of Avon, about which so many expectations have been formed, and on which the public mind has been so long fixed, will be unveiled with all the impressive ceremonies which such an event naturally inspires. There will be appropriate addresses by Judge Daly, Colonel H. G. Stebbins and William Cullen Bryant; an original poem read by Edwin Booth, and grand music by Thomas' orchestra and the chorus of the Arion Society. Of course the lovers and patrons of art—and in this city their name is Legion—will all be there to do honor to the commanding genius of one whose magic wand has swayed the world of intellect with a more potent rule than aught ever achieved in history by the sword. He has long been the instructor of men, rousing them to deeds of heroism, melting their hearts by his pathos and tenderness, touching with a master hand every chord of the soul; now merry and mischievous as his own Puck, and again sad and grave as the Prince of Denmark. Nature became his most faithful servant, and reflected herself in a thousand forms in the mirror which he held up to her. She endowed his mind with the gift of everlasting youth, and made him an ever-welcome guest for all ages on the stage and in the study, wherever a cultivated mind may be found. It is but fitting that the metropolis of America should do honor in such a noble manner to the poet of poets. The love of the sublime and beautiful is constantly growing in the American mind, and art and literature find as ardent devotees here as even the historic and time-honored places where once the master spirits of these twin sisters conceived their imperishable works. The Park is gradually being peopled with the choicest works of art and literature, and we trust that the day may not be far off when every path and every drive in the garden of the metropolis will recall some poem, some drama, or other monument of human genius. Then from these lips of bronze will come many a silent yet eloquent lesson to the thousands that visit the Park and breathe the fresh air beneath the foliage that screens each path. Recreation and instruction will go hand in hand, and while the body is refreshed the mind may be profitably occupied in the contemplation of the grandest subjects in art and literature.

Is ANDY JOHNSON FOR THE CINCINNATI TICKET?—The *Greenville (Tenn.) Sentinel* of the 16th inst. contains a broadside letter, with accompanying documents, from ex-President Johnson to the Jackson Association of Pittsburg, written in January, 1871. The topics discussed are of course rather old; but this letter from the ex-President serves to revive the recollection of the fact that some of the strongest State papers ever presented to Congress from the Executive came from the hand and were the work of the brain of Andy Johnson. This, however, is but repeating a recent remark of one of New York's most distinguished statesmen. Greenville is the residence of Mr. Johnson, and as the local paper flies the names of "Greedy and Grant" for President and Vice President, and also appears to be the organ of

the ex-President, is it to be supposed that the latter supports the Cincinnati ticket?

"THE RAINING OF REVENUE, WHETHER BY TARIFF OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE RECOGNIZED AND TREATED AS THE PEOPLE'S IMMEDIATE BUSINESS, TO BE SHAPED AND DIRECTED BY THEM THROUGH THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, WHOSE ACTION THEREON THE PRESIDENT MUST NEITHER OVERRULE BY HIS VETO, ATTEMPT TO DICTATE, NOR PRESUME TO PUNISH, BY BESTOWING OFFICE ONLY ON THOSE WHO AGREE WITH HIM OR WITHHOLDING IT FROM THOSE WHO DO NOT. . . . WITH THE DISTINCT UNDERSTANDING THAT, IF ELECTED, I SHALL BE THE PRESIDENT, NOT OF A PARTY, BUT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE, I ACCEPT YOUR NOMINATION."—Extract from *Greedy's Letter of Acceptance* in 1872.

The French Debate on the War Contracts—Exciting Scene in the Assembly.

The Parliamentary discussion of the military contract system observed by the French government during the war with Prussia was continued in the Legislative Assembly at Versailles yesterday. The republican legislators deem it their duty to verify the army history of the day, and thus have it pass on the record of the moment in as correct a form as possible. This broad and useful intent runs danger of being marred to a very considerable extent by the expression of party prejudice and an indulgence in narrow-minded, useless reflections, concerning past events. M. Pasquier replied to M. Rouher in words of great severity, besides ventilating his own personal patriotic action in exposing the public corruptions which existed under Bonaparte. He denounced Napoleon with great vigor, and concluded by calling on the empire to "restore to France her legions, her provinces and her glory." The galleries were crowded with spectators at the moment. The citizen audience, with the legislators generally, were deeply excited. M. Rouher followed in a speech of two hours' duration. M. Gambetta assailed the empire violently and bitterly. The spectators remained calm during the utterances of the great radical, and he received little or no applause at the conclusion of his address. This debate, useless as it may, indeed must appear, serves to exhibit France suffering in her humiliations which were brought on by imperialism, and yet anxious to conserve her property against the dangers of extreme demagoguism, and the consequences of hasty and ill-considered political change. The member who called on Napoleon to restore to France her legions, her provinces and her glory, must call in vain. The ex-Emperor cannot, if he would, comply with his demand. For the restoration of the legions and provinces France must apply at Berlin—the glory of the nation remains with her children as ever. The words of the gentleman remind one of the sententiousness of Cato, when he demanded that Cæsar should "disband his legions, restore the Commonwealth to liberty, and submit his actions to the public censure." A grand military nation thinks of the past always, even in the moment of its most profound defeats.

"WITH THE DISTINCT UNDERSTANDING THAT IF ELECTED I SHALL BE THE PRESIDENT, NOT OF A PARTY, BUT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE, I ACCEPT YOUR NOMINATION, IN THE CONFIDENT TRUST THAT THE MASSES OF OUR COUNTRYMEN, NORTH AND SOUTH, ARE EAGER TO CLASP HANDS ACROSS THE BLOODY CHASM WHICH HAS TOO LONG DIVIDED THEM, FORGETTING THAT THEY HAVE BEEN ENEMIES IN THE JOYFUL CONSCIOUSNESS THAT THEY ARE AND MUST HENCEFORTH REMAIN BROTHERS."—Extract from *Greedy's Letter of Acceptance* in 1872.

Night Travel on the Street Cars.

Those who are compelled to make use of the street cars at night, and especially during the late hours of the night, to reach their homes up town, will readily admit that night travel is attended by many objectionable features. Between pickpockets and drunken loafers a quiet, inoffensive citizen stands in danger oftentimes of losing his purse or being involved in a quarrel. If the Third avenue cars enjoy the monopoly of pickpockets, the Eighth avenue can rival them in the transportation of intoxicated, sleepy loafers. Of a Saturday night especially, an Eighth avenue car is more like the side parlor of a low grog shop than a conveyance for the use of uptown residents. There is, we believe, only one line in the city on which intoxicated people are prevented from riding. On the Fourth avenue cars they will not be allowed, and the conductors on this road are instructed to carry out strictly this determination of the company. Many of the outrages in the cars may be directly traceable to the fact that men under the influence of liquor are permitted to take a place in the cars. The Putnam murder would never have occurred were men not allowed to travel while reeling under the influence of drink. People for the sake of avoiding a disturbance are oftentimes compelled to put up with the insults of some foul-mouthed, drunken ruffian seated by their side, who fancies he is wronged because his car companions do not allow him to make their shoulders a support to sleep off the influence of the poisonous rotgut with which he is charged. A conductor rarely interferes, because he wishes to avoid a quarrel. A remedy for this evil might be adopted by not permitting intoxicated people on the cars. The adoption of such a course would prevent many of the scenes which nightly take place on the street cars, and especially those of the Third and Eighth avenue routes. The companies of these roads should instruct their conductors to this effect and cause notices to be placed in the cars setting forth such instructions. Let the police also promptly aid the conductors when called on to enforce the rule when necessary, and we shall hear less of those broils, thefts and outrages which are now so prevalent on the street cars of the city.

"IN TIMES LIKE THE PRESENT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE, OR AT LEAST EMINENTLY IMPROPER, TO LAY DOWN A POLICY TO BE ADHERED TO RIGHT OR WRONG THROUGH AN ADMINISTRATION OF FOUR YEARS. NEW POLITICAL ISSUES, NOT FORESEEN, ARE CONSTANTLY ARISING, THE VIEWS OF THE PUBLIC ON OLD ONES ARE CONSTANTLY CHANGING, AND A PURELY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER SHOULD ALWAYS BE LEFT FREE TO EXECUTE THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE. I ALWAYS HAVE RESPECTED THAT WILL AND ALWAYS SHALL."—Extract from *General Grant's Letter of Acceptance* in 1868.

"THE OFFICE HAS COME TO ME UNSOLICITED. I COMMEND ITS DUTIES UNTRAMMELED. I BRING TO IT A CONSCIENTIOUS DESIRE TO FILL IT, TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY, TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE. . . . I SHALL ON ALL SUBJECTS HAVE A POLICY TO ACCOMMODATE; NONE TO ENFORCE AGAINST THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE."—Extract from *Grant's Inaugural* in 1869.

The Weather Reports for Farmers.

Now that the season of active agricultural operations has arrived the farmers will be interested in the weather reports, which, although originally designed for the benefit of commerce, now cover the wants of agriculture. The husbandman is as much concerned to know the vicissitudes of heat and cold, snow and frost, and especially in summer, of drought and rain, as the seaman in the prevision of the fiery cyclone. The intercorrelation and continental character of the United States, the extension of telegraphic circuits over its wide domain, and its commanding geographical position, by which its chief signal officer can now watch the fluctuations of the aerial ocean over sixty degrees of longitude and forty of latitude, mark this country as the best possible theatre for meteorological research and for a successful system of storm warnings. But the vast interests of agriculture far outweigh those of our foreign commerce; and, ever since the institution of the Weather Bureau, the rural communities, especially in the West, have earnestly asked for its extension and adaptation to their peculiar needs. So strongly did these needs press upon the people west of the Alleghanies that, previous to the creation of the national weather system, a local or State system of the same kind was inaugurated in Ohio and operated for a short period. It has been found in England and France that the daily meteorological returns have been anxiously sought after and utilized by all classes of tillers of the soil. The foreknowledge of a long and blighting drought, which may sometimes be obtained, or that of a period or single day of rain, may enable the farmer to economize the time and wisely direct the labor of his employees, to the improvement of his crops and the saving of his pecuniary outlay. The Signal Service reports now contain all the information regarding the atmospheric conditions necessary for the intelligent agriculturist, and except for the fact that the paucity of stations and the lack of means for communicating telegraphically with many rural districts cripple its usefulness, there could be nothing more desired in its daily bulletins. No branch of the public service has, in so short a time, won the applause of the public and met the expectations of the people so fully, and it is to be earnestly hoped that Congress will give it at once an ample and liberal endowment.

THE DOCTORS WHO DO NOT DIFFER.—GREELY AND GRANT.—Grant said, in his letter of acceptance, in 1868, "a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will and always shall." In his inaugural, in 1869, Grant said, "I bring to the office a conscientious desire to fill it, to the best of my ability, to the satisfaction of the whole people."

Greedy, in his letter of acceptance, in 1872, says the President "must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish" the action of the people through their representatives in Congress, and adds:—"With the distinct understanding that, if elected, I shall be the candidate, not of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination."

It is evident that on these material points the opinion of the democratic republican candidate, Grant, and the republican democratic candidate, Greedy, are identical.

You Pay Your Money and You Take Your Choice.

GRANT IN '69:—"I BRING TO THE OFFICE A CONSCIENTIOUS DESIRE TO FILL IT, TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY, TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE."

GREELY IN '72:—"WITH THE DISTINCT UNDERSTANDING THAT, IF ELECTED, I SHALL BE THE PRESIDENT, NOT OF A PARTY, BUT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE, I ACCEPT YOUR NOMINATION."

It WILL BE CURIOUS TO OBSERVE HOW CLOSELY Grant's letter of acceptance to the Philadelphia Convention will resemble Greedy's letter of acceptance to the Cincinnati Convention. Both will be prepared to abide the will of the people as expressed by the action of Congress, and both will be candidates of the whole people, and not of a party. The only difference will be that Grant's share of the people, if he does not allow the politicians to destroy his chances, will be nearer the "whole" than Greedy's share.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Meeting of the Commission Yesterday in Philadelphia—Waiting for Authority to Raise \$10,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1872. The National Centennial Committee met in this city to-day, but transacted nothing but routine business. The Commission now await the action of Congress on the bill authorizing the organization of a stock company of \$10,000,000, for the purpose of raising the money. The Commission cannot go on with its work; they have no money at present, or prospectively. The House passed the bill yesterday; the Senate is expected to do so to-day. The Commissioners met in the Common Council Chamber, Commercial Bond of Alabama, President Thiers has given permission to the band of the Garde Republicaine, organized from the band of the Garde Impériale, to come to Boston on Friday of this week, and may be expected here by the 10th of June.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, May 22, 1872. The United States steamer Tallapoosa, from Philadelphia, arrived to-day.

Naval Order.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1872. Passed Assistant Surgeon George R. Boush has been detached from the Onward and placed on waiting orders.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1872. Under authority conferred by an act authorizing the Secretary of War to correct an army officer's record, approved May 10, 1872, the name of Second Lieutenant Samuel Ross, of the Seventh Infantry, is placed on the retired list of officers, with the rank of Brigadier General, to date from January 1, 1871.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL JUBILEE.

Boston, May 22, 1872. The International Jubilee Committee to-day received a cable telegram announcing the engagement of Madame Peschka Leuthner, of Leipzig, the greatest of German sopranos. Also that the Irish Constabulary Band has been secured, and that President Thiers has given permission to the band of the Garde Republicaine, organized from the band of the Garde Impériale, to come to Boston on Friday of this week, and may be expected here by the 10th of June.

AMUSEMENTS.

Enoch Arden at Booth's. The announcement of the production of a drama founded on Tennyson's exquisite poem, *Dr. Arden*, a respectable audience to this house on Monday night. The simple beauty of the story, with its deep fund of human feeling, must elicit a certain attraction to any drama based upon it. No effort of the most unskilful playwright could possibly destroy the interest of the poem which will make its appearance through the tawdry garb of words with the ordinary dramatic genius always insists in piling on. The version presented on Monday night is from the pen of Mme. Juliette Marguerite, who has certainly not improved the interest of the story in preparing it for the stage. With a wealth of material such as seldom falls to the hand of the dramatist, the dialogue never rises above the commonplace, except when it soars into the regions of poetic extravagance. In the scenes between Enoch Arden and his wife a little simple dialogue, such as would become their station, might be made extremely touching; but it is impossible to repress a smile when we listen to the inflated rubbish which the author has piled into a jargon of words. Independent of this there is no real connection between the different parts of the plot. Five acts are strung together in a shape of a village chorus, it is scarcely successful. The production is much on the burlesque, and that of the heaviest kind. Nor has even the merit of being good to recommend it. The setting of the scene is a very fine one. Much of the play in the title role is evidently plain speaking and has a decided inclination to do the heavy man when the opportunity offers, but never shows, and is good and effective, but it is not the best. He abounds in action and "saves the air" with decided energy. He does not rant, and that is something in his favor, which we take fully into consideration. The manner in which he is constantly falling on his knees, trying to look into the eyes of the nobleman, is as all impressive, but just the contrary. In fact, the whole conception is weak and prosy, relieved here and there with touches of human feeling, but constantly marred, even by the most trivial of emphasis. In the first scene, where Mr. Adams appears like one of Byron's freebooters, his rendering of the sailor role is as unimpressive as could be. There is not a drop of dash and blood about it, but much of the kind of sailor that we meet in prints and sentimental novels, but never elsewhere. Where he has no longer the distinction of the character of the son of the salt water he is in his element, sea water evidently not being his forte. The representation, but that is the most we can say for the other players were as usual, which, being translated into English, means that the play was not successful. The last scene is beautifully painted, and is certainly the most attractive feature of the performance.

Bowery Theatre.

With characteristic generosity the management at the "Old Brumby" has set apart a present week for the benefit of the private artists of the establishment who have been continuously engaged during the season. That their efforts have been fully appreciated by the patrons of this time-honored establishment is evident from the substantial recognition now given in their behalf. Last night the stars of the Bowery Theatre, who had a regular bumper, two of his own productions—"Bertha" and the "Old Straw Man" of New York—were the stars of the attraction. Miss Fanny also appeared in the musical sketch of "Jenny Lind." To-night J. P. Winter will have his share of the public patronage, and tomorrow Mrs. G. G. G. will have her share. The Bowery Theatre, which is a well deserved testimonial of a similar character. Manager Freilich, with his usual enterprise, is preparing a new and sensational drama, "The Heathen Chinee," which will be produced on Monday night, with all those surroundings calculated to gratify the curiosity of the many sterling patrons of the theatre.

Theatre Comique.

For genuine variety this popular establishment has still maintained its wonted reputation, notwithstanding the many counter attractions of a similar kind throughout the city. It is evident that the managers are on their metal in order to keep pace with the general demand for novelty all round. Among the various features of interest at the Comique are the usual excellent representations in nearly all the various departments of the show business, and judging from the crowded houses which nightly attend the performances, there is reason to believe that such a class of entertainment has still a strong hold on the public mind. The Comique's comic songs and dances contribute to put the audience during the early portion of the evening in the very best of humor, and then follows the drama entitled "Dan Leno's Incident," which is put mainly with the object of depicting the famous struggle of the great Irish prize fighter on the curragh of Kildare, who is personated by Barney Adams. It is replete with references to incidents and daily apocryphal. The Comique will be closed on Saturday and reopened next month, when Manager Hart will produce "Clint Eastwood, Before and After the Fire," for which preparations are now in progress.

THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Indian Commissioners are now in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They had a protracted conference last evening with General L. A. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with reference to the proposed sale of portions of several Indian reservations and other matters pertaining to the service requiring their supervision. The following members of the Board were in attendance:—Commissioners F. R. Bount (chairman), of Pittsburg; George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; E. B. Bowles, of New York; Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; Edward S. T. Tobey, of Boston; J. D. Lang, of Maine; John V. Farrell, of Chicago; A. S. Nathan Bishop, of New York, and J. K. Tripp, of New York. The Board is the Commission of Indian Affairs, in connection with the Purchasing Committee of the Board, consisting of Commissioners Stuart, Campbell, Bowles, Farrell, and Dodge, are now engaged in making the awards for Indian goods, for which there was spirited competition, sixty-six bids having been received. The award will be made after a personal examination of samples by the committee. Committees of the Board will visit many of the Indian agencies during the summer, and will have under their personal supervision to important matters pertaining to the service.

FATAL SHOT.

Sergeant Townes, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, yesterday afternoon reported to Coroner Harman that Patrick Kiernan, nineteen years of age, living at 613 Greenwich street, who was shot in the neck in the grocery store all Saturday night, was a pistol in the hands of Charles Cordes, the proprietor of the 12th inst. is now lying in Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition. Dr. Mitchell, the attending physician, believing that Kiernan cannot live more than twenty-four hours. Cordes, who was arrested at the time of the assault, is now in prison awaiting the result of Kiernan's injuries. His statement was taken, if he is able to make it, when Coroner Harman called.

THE YORKVILLE SWINDLERS.